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GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, January 22, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—According to official statistics published in the Bulletin Quarantenaire there were registered during the year 1903 in the whole of Egypt 160 deaths from plague, while 143 plague patients were cured. Of the total number of plague cases 129 (with 83 deaths) occurred in Alexandria, 33 cases (with 13 deaths) in Port Said, 27 cases (19 deaths) in Damiette, and 49 cases (with 11 deaths) in Tuhk.

British India.—During the two weeks ended December 26, 1903, there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 17,009 cases of plague and 13,335 deaths.

Mauritius.—During the period from November 6 to December 3 of last year there were registered on the Island 289 cases of plague, with 162 deaths.

British South Africa.—During the week ended December 12 there were registered 2 cases of plague in Natal.

Queensland.—According to a communication dated December 5, 1903, 2 cases of plague occurred at Cairns.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week ended December 19, 28 persons died of cholera and 15 persons died of plague.

Cholera.

Japan.—During the period from the 21st of October to November 22, 1903, there occurred in Nagasaki 67 cases of cholera, with 34 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 9 was higher than it has been for more than three months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.8 in the preceding week, but was, however, lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 17.8 per 1,000. Of the large cities of Germany, two-thirds showed still more unfavorable figures than Berlin, the following places having considerably higher rates of mortality than this city, namely: Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Stuttgart, Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Brunswick, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death-rate than that of Berlin, viz: Cassel, Altona, Hanover, Charlottenburg (with 13.1), Schöneberg (with 11.7), and Rixdorf (with 11.1). The rate of mortality among infants rose from 3.6 per year and mille to 4.1, this being about one-half of Munich rate. Acute intestinal diseases caused 44 deaths, and acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 68 victims. There were 4 deaths from influenza, and 74 persons died of phthisis pulmonalis. Cancer claimed 34 victims. Nine persons died of diphtheria, 7 persons died of scarlet fever, and measles caused 6 deaths; finally, 9 persons died by violence.